

# The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE.

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.  
L. D. STARKE,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1856.

VOL. 6---NO. 37

TERMS.

Single copy, one year, - - - \$2 50  
Five copies, one year, - - - 11 00  
Ten copies, one year, - - - 20 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square of 16 lines, less first insertion

and every subsequent one, 25 cents. Annual

payments made on favorable terms.

OFFICE corner of Main and Broad Street.

POETRY.

NO W--A-D-A-Y-S.

how everything has changed.  
I was sweet sixteen.

all the girls wore homespun frocks;

and aprons nice and clean;

and bonnets made of braided straw,

that tied beneath the chin;

shawl laid neatly on the neck,

and fastened with a pin.

collect the time when I

made fairer his horse to mill,

cross the meadows, rock and field,

up and down the hill:

when our folks went out to work,

as sure as I'm a sunner,

clad upon a horse bareback'd,

and carried them their dinner.

the young ladies now-a-days,

could almost faint away,

think of riding all alone;

wagon, char' or sleigh;

as for giving up' ma' his mouth;

helping up' ma' to boke,

she said! 'would soil their lily hands,

though sometimes they make eske.

the winter came, the maiden's heart

began to beat and flutter;

a beau would take his sweetheart out,

high-riding in a cutter;

the storm was bleak and cold,

the girls and beaux together;

I met and have most glorious fun,

and never mind the weather.

now, indeed, it grieves me much

the circumstance to mention,

ever the kind the young man's heart

and honest his intention;

and asks the girls to ride,

as such a war is waged,

as soon as she her one a week,

so surely, as they're engaged?

THE AMERICAN PARTY

SOUTH.

FOR THE OFFICES F KNOW-

NOT FIGHTSM AGAINST THE

CATON AND CANDIDATE?

Not Pike, of Arkansas, a leading

man of a chief among the Know-Nothings

has issued the following address: "to

see you can Party South." It bears to

the miserable patchwork manufac-

turer Philadelphia and called a phat-

I expose the fraud practiced upon

us by the Philadelphia Convention,

masterly hand. Coming from one

high priest of the order, it will tell

a powerful effect upon *honest* men in

South.

THE AMERICAN PARTY

SOUTH.

is necessary for the rank and file of

American party South to consult to-

ther in regard to the platform adopted

national council at its called session,

the candidates placed upon it by the

national convention.

12th article of the platform of June,

announced these four propositions

deliberate sense of the American

That the existing laws on the sub-

slavery ought to be abided by and

as a final settlement of the

matter, in spirit and substance; and

we ought to be no further legisla-

Congress on the subject.

That, whether it possesses the pow-

er, Congress ought not to legislate

subject of slavery in the Territories.

That it would be a violation of the

between the United States and

and, and contrary to good faith, to

slavery in the District of Columbia.

That when a new State presents

for admission in the Union she has

to come in if her constitution is re-

ognized, and she has the requisite popu-

whether that constitution recogni-

ges a very general feeling at the

we assured our democratic friends who

joined us that it was not meant to be the

whig party in disguise. They joined us

in that belief. On my motion my State

council declared that the nominee for Pres-

ident ought to be a northern man whose

antecedents had been democratic. I was

playing fairly.

The old whig organizations are reviving

all over the country. The old whig com-

mmittees and clubs are alive and astir again.

Our democratic brethren will say that we

not ask them to declare one opinion

the power of Congress, while they en-

acted another diametrically opposite;

I would agree that Congress ought

exercise the power even if it has it.

June platform does not declare that

ought to do ANY affirmative act

about slavery, but only that it ought to do nothing.

No southern American, once having planted his feet on that platform, can step off from it to another without deserved risk of political ruin and annihilation.

No southern man ought to abandon, or can safely abandon, any one of the four propositions. If he does, the South ought to, and will, abandon him.

The national council, meeting on the call of States which had repudiated the June platform, was assembled in February for the purpose of repealing the 12th article. The northern men took control of the platform, and the *whig* nomination will urge them to do it; and they will go back to their old faith if the matter is left as it is.

Southern democratic Americans can neither stand on the platform nor support the candidate.

No southern American can successfully send the platform.

What is to be done? Shall we disband? Shall we merge in the democratic party? I say No. It would be too lame and impotent a conclusion; and many of their northern allies are no more reliable than ours. We are not yet ready to give up our American principles. We have sat

out the Spanish colonists ravaged the southwestern portions of North America in quest of gold and the English ploughed the germ of self-governance on the eastern coast. The French were but the agents of home merchants, who enjoyed a monopoly of the various traffics, and were sustained in the enjoyment of it by the strong arm of military power. To the trading association in particular we owe this discovery of the Mississippi, by the son of one of the members—the intrepid La Salle. In this day, lead was first discovered within the present limits of the State of Iowa, but the noted Julien Du Bouque was the first who taught the Indians to collect the ore and make an article of trade of it.

Let then, the State councils of the several southern States at once assemble and deliberate. It is high time we were doing so. Let us lay down one platform for all the South, going upon the subject of slavery no farther than the 12th article went, in order that the conservative men in the north may stand upon it with us. Do not let us force them from us. They will stand on that article, if we will be true to ourselves. Let us not ask them to do more, and that they cannot do.

The 12th proposition was the chief one of the 12th article. The South impudently demands that the agitation of the subject of slavery in Congress shall cease, and especially that it shall no longer legitimate on that subject in the Territories.

The South demands, and has a right to demand, in every platform, democratic, Whig, or American, specific language on the subject of slavery. It does not want to be told that laws *constitutionally* enacted are to be obeyed until repealed or repealed null by judicial authority. It does not want to be told that a new State shall have the *privilege* of admission. It is tired of ambiguities, and sick of generalities; and, as the master now stands, when a man reclaims his slave at the risk of life, and, at ten times the expense of the slave—when clergymen preach salvation, and States pass personal liberty acts—analogies and generalities are a mere transitory expedient.

Let us place candidates on that platform. If we think we cannot succeed with a candidate who endorses all our views, let us take a democrat who has been tried, and always found true to the South and the constitution, at home and abroad.

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# Democratic Pioneer.



TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1856.

## DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT CONVENTION!

Let our friends throughout the District bear in mind that *Edenton* is the place, and the 8th of April the time, for holding our Convention. The time is nearly upon us, and we trust that a proper interest will be manifested in the matter by our party.

### COL. PAINES COURSE ON THE SPEAKERSHIP.

We alluded, in our last, to the course of

Col. Paine on the resolution of Mr. Thorington, declaring Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, Speaker of the House of Representatives—a course which must have been highly gratifying to the Free-soilers, inasmuch as Col. P. did just what they would have asked, viz: stand aside and leave them to do their work.

The Abolitionists would be entirely satisfied if all the Southern Representative would only do as Col. P. did on that occasion,—stand out of their way! Fortunately, Southern Representatives have not generally been so accommo-

dating.

We resume the subject to-day, according to promise, and shall give some facts in connection with Col. Paine's course on the Speakership well calculated to arrest the attention of the people of the District.

On the 29th of January, in the course of a debate upon one of the propositions to elect a speaker, the following proceedings took place. [We quote, as before, from the Congressional Globe:]

Mr. DAVIDSON. The gentleman from North Carolina says that the Democratic party gave as a reason why they did not vote for Mr. Smith, of Virginia, and why Mr. Smith was not elected, that they had a caucus nomination. I desire to say, in reply to that remark, that so far as I am concerned, being a member of that party, and proud of my position, I have made no such excuse for not voting for Mr. Smith; and, when the time comes to give my reasons for the vote I gave, I pledge myself to the gentleman, and to the House, to fall behind no such breastwork as that. I desire also to remark to the gentleman from N. Carolina, that the evidence and the record will prove that it was not in the power of the Democratic party to elect Mr. Smith upon that occasion; and it will show, beyond that, six, a circumstance that may require the gentleman and his friends to explain: it will show that there was that sort of understanding between Know-Nothingism and Republicanism here, which would induce some thirteen gentlemen who belong to the Republican party to sit here in their chairs and decline to vote upon that proposition, with a view of putting the Democratic party wrong before this House and the country.

Mr. PAINES. I will interrupt the gentleman for one moment. I call upon him, emphatically, for his authority for saying that there was any such understanding.

Mr. DAVIDSON. I do not say that there was any understanding.

Mr. PAINES. I insist upon knowing his authority.

Mr. DAVIDSON. The record presumes the appearance of such an understanding—Compare the vote on the resolution to elect Mr. Smith Speaker with the vote preceding that.

Mr. PAINES. I call upon any man in this House to say if there was any understanding between the gentlemen who have been voting for Mr. Fuller and the Republicans in relation to that question.

Mr. DAVIDSON. I repeat, that I did not say there was any understanding, but that there was the appearance of it.

Mr. HOWARD. I have here a list of the names of those gentlemen who failed to vote on the proposition of Mr. Carlile, declaring Mr. Smith Speaker, but who did vote on the questions immediately preceding that, and on the last vote for Speaker taken on that day.

Mr. DAVIDSON. I ask my friend from Alabama to read the names.

Mr. HORTON. I will do so. There were twelve members of the Republican party, and besides those there were Messrs. Havens Porter, Bayard Clark, Stephens, William Smith, and Bell. The Republicans are—Messrs. Bingham, Bishop, Giddings, Granger, Kelsey, Killian Miller, Pettit, Ritchie, Stanton, Simmons, Todd, and Watson.

Mr. TOWN. I beg the gentleman's pardon; I do not belong to the Republican party.

Mr. HORTON. Those gentlemen, or nearly all of them, voted, I understand, upon the vote taken immediately before that, and they all voted during that day on the vote for Speaker. Mr. Ritchie had paired off with Mr. Stephens, I believe; and Messrs. Haven, Porter, Bayard Clark, William Smith, and Bell did not vote.

I have no desire to consume the time of the gentleman from Louisiana. I have made this statement, without referring in any way to any understanding that may have been alluded to. Of that I have nothing to say. But it is very evident that gentlemen did sit in their seats and failed to vote, and did it with the purpose of enabling gentlemen who might choose to do it, like the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Paine], to charge that the election of a Speaker was within the reach of the Democratic party in this House. I do not charge that there was any concert between the Republicans and any other party; but I do charge the fact, and they dare not and cannot deny it, that gentlemen on the Republican side of the House did sit in their seats and decline to vote, because they desired to make it appear, by withholding their votes, that Governor Smith could have been elected by Democratic votes. That is the truth; and I am glad this matter has been brought forward by the gentleman from North Carolina.

[Mr. Paine,] in order that the correction may go to the country, and show the multitude of men who will sit in their seats, and permit the impression of a fact to be created, which they know has no foundation.

From the above it will be perceived that a broad insinuation of collusion between Black Republicanism Know-Nothingism in order to throw certain responsibilities upon the Democratic party, was made. Col. Paine's name was mixed up with the affair. He called, repeatedly, for authority, but submitted no statement in denial of the charge. The matter had not assumed a very definite shape then. But mark what follows.

On the 26th of February, the subject was brought up again, and a member declared in his place that he had been informed "that the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Paine) and the American delegation from Maryland" were present at a caucus of the Black Republicans.—Col. Paine, as before, made no denial! Here is what transpired, as taken from the Congressional Globe. (Mr. Seward, of Georgia was upon the floor):

Mr. SAVAGE, (interrupting.) I wish to ask the gentleman from Georgia whether he is informed as to the fact, whether there was not, after the election of Speaker, a caucus held, in which the South Americans, as they are called, met with the Republicans for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of the House?

Mr. SEWARD. I have so understood, but have no personal knowledge of the facts. If there is any gentleman here who is informed as to the facts, I should be glad to have him give that information to the House.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment?

Mr. Seward. If the gentleman has any facts to state, I will yield. I will not be called upon the witness-stand to be interrogated.

Mr. COX. I do not intend to interrogate the gentleman. I will make a single remark in response to what has been said by my friend from Tennessee. [Mr. Savage.] If there was such a caucus as the one to which he has alluded, I was not in it.

Mr. SAVAGE. I am informed that there was such a caucus, and that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Paine] and the American members of the Maryland delegation were present at it.

The SPEAKER. It is not in order for the gentleman to call members by name. Mr. Paine. I have been called by name, and am here to answer for myself. Let the gentleman propound his inquiries. I will answer them. What is it the gentleman from Tennessee wishes to know?

Mr. SAVAGE. I made a remark to the gentleman from Georgia, that I had been informed that there was such a caucus as the one referred to.

Mr. Paine. What caucus?

Mr. Seward. I claim my right to the floor.

Mr. SAVAGE. I should like to know whether there was such a caucus held.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Of Ohio. I did not yield the floor for the purpose of allowing the gentleman from Georgia to go into any extended speech.

Mr. Seward. The gentleman did not yield to me. I have the consent of the House to make my remarks. I promised not to be long. If gentleman will let me proceed without further interruption, I shall be brief.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state the position of the business of the House.

Mr. SAVAGE. I hope the House will let the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Paine] state whether or not he participated in the proceeding of the caucus to which I have already made reference. I would be glad to have an answer to my question. If I am wrong, I shall be glad to have a correction made.

Mr. Seward. I have no objection to the gentleman's question being answered.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state the position of the business. The gentleman from Ohio moved that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole on the state Union. Pending that proposition he yielded the floor to the gentleman from Georgia to make a personal explanation. The House consented. The gentleman from Georgia is entitled to the floor; and it is not competent for the House to say what is necessary in order to explain the gentleman's position. If he yielded the floor to the other gentlemen, he loses his right to it altogether.

Here it will be seen that a statement had been made by a member in his place in the House that he had been informed that a Black Republican caucus had been held for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of the House, and that Col. Paine was present in that caucus of Black Republicans; that Col. Paine rose and declared his readiness to answer for himself—that the reiteration was made by Mr. Savage that he had been informed that such a caucus had been held—and that Col. Paine's readiness to answer for himself amounted to the question—"What caucus?" A little lower down, Mr. Savage begged the House to let the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Paine) state whether or not he participated in the proceedings of the caucus to which he had already made reference. But Col. Paine did not answer them, nor has he answered yet, so far as we are advised. Mr. Black Republic Banks interfered as Speaker, and the action of northern democrats squares with their platforms, unlike even the so-called national know-nothings, who, in the piping tones of peace, promulge to the country the most captivating platforms, but who, in the contest comes, as on the final vote for Speaker, ignore their platforms, and surrender at discretion to the "black republicans," the "abolitionists, or fly the field of the battle, and thereby permit a triumph over right and justice to the achieved by them. I will also state another fact of great significance to the South: Of the one hundred and three votes which elected Banks, eighty-five were know-nothings in full communion with the order. I repeat, that nationality inheres in the democratic party alone, and at the same time venture

beyond reproach, but above suspicion.—In Col. Paine's conduct above suspicion, as indicated by the proceedings quoted? On the contrary, his name is associated with a reported movement which would reflect no credit on a Southern Representative. But, from that day to this, we have had no explanation from Col. Paine. It is due to the people of this District that the truth be known touching these grave imputations upon the conduct of their Representative. The affair was spoken of in that high place, the House of Representatives—the question was put directly, and the record stands there with the imputation upon its face. The explanation or denial should also go upon the record.

### ANOTHER GREAT LAND-SLIDE!

We every day see accounts of the withdrawal of leading men from the foul evils of Know-Nothingism—particularly at the South. They see that Know-Nothingism has been abolished; and, as patriots, they refuse to co-operate with the enemies of the Union. We publish below some extracts from a letter of the Hon. Mordai Oliver, of Missouri, who is of this class of individuals. Mr. O. was a Whig and a Know-Nothing; but, as an honorable man and a lover of the institutions of the South and the Union, he has withdrawn from among them and declared his determination to co-operate with the national Democracy. His letter is a scathing exposure of the trickery of Know-Nothingism; and, as he has seen "San," and speaks knowingly of him, he is good authority. So it is all over the country. Thousands of those who were basely deceived into the order, are clearing their skirts of the "unleavened," and coming out for the glorious old Democracy. Read the subjunctive extracts from Mr. Oliver's letter, written from his seat in the House of Representatives:

Now, surely it is a violent accusation to charge a whig with apostasy because he does not unite himself and act with a party which boasts that it "has arisen on the ruins" of the whig party; accusing it, in the same connexion, of "obnoxious acts and violated pledges." It is difficult to conceive how any man who had ever been a true whig could subscribe to such statements that the party which was led by the chivalry, the noble clay, was guilty of "obnoxious acts and violated pledges." The know-nothing party exults in the ruin of the whig party, boasting of having destroyed it, slanders it in its grave, and then demands (if I understand your article aright) the allegiance and support of the few surviving whigs! The powerless patriot might be as justly accused of treason for refusing to swear allegiance to the conquering invader of his country, who had exterminated his race, as a whig, for refusing fealty to the usurping organization which boasts of having the blood of the whig party on its head. And here let me observe that the know-nothing platform has not even one single plank—the know-nothing creed one single article—of the stern stuff of which the whig platform and whig principles were composed. Though know-nothingism "has arisen on the ruins" of the whig party, it has not made use of the stalwart timbers which bore it and its varying fortunes for so many eventful years. At present these treasures lie neglected, awaiting the hand of some mightier architect than even "San," who built the fabric of know-nothingism in one night. Elected as a whig, I emphatically reject the new test of know-nothingism; and even if the majority of those whose suffrages gave me a seat in Congress have subsequently joined the order, and adhere to it, I deny the right to try me by an *ex post facto* law.

In conclusion, I may be found wanting in ability to discharge the many important duties resting upon me to the satisfaction of my constituents; but, in the mean time, I pray them to be assured that I will do my best, and that at no time, under no circumstances, and in no respect, will I withhold from them any matter connected with me, politically, which they have a right to know. I will deal frankly and justly with them, and they, I feel confident, will deal with me in the same reasonable spirit. Then be it known to them, that I have behaved the face of that mysterious person called "San;" that it was introduced to him at the twn of Richmond, the place of my residence, with all the forms and ceremonies of his order. This, however, I submitted to, partly to gratify the wishes and urgent solicitations of many "old friends," whigs and democrats, but chiefly to ascertain the real principles, aims, and objects of that singularly wonderful organization, to the end that I might pass upon their merits and demerits intelligently; for, as it was then, if not now, no one could learn anything authoritative of its principles unless he submitted himself to the *ordre du jour*.

Then be it known to them, that I have been informed that the party which was led by the chivalry, the noble clay, was guilty of "masterly inactivity" while protesting against the injustice done me by certain inconsiderate gentlemen in my district and elsewhere in the State, I bow submissively to the fate of all public servants—to be ruthlessly assailed once in a while, and often, as in my own case, without any just cause or excuse whatever.

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